United Nations A/C.2/72/L.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 August 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Second Committee

Organization of work of the Second Committee

Note by the Secretariat

Allocation of items

1. The agenda items allocated by the General Assembly to the Second Committee will be listed in the note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/72/1). Background information on those items may be found in the annotations to the agenda (A/72/100).

Programme of work

2. The draft programme of work (see annex) has been prepared bearing in mind paragraph (b) of rule 99 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, Assembly decision 71/543 on the programme of work of the Second Committee for the seventy-second session of the Assembly, the provisional agenda of the seventy-second session of the Assembly (A/72/150) and the availability of documentation. The number of meetings suggested for the general discussion of the agenda items allocated to the Second Committee is based on past experience.

List of documents

3. Attention is drawn to the forthcoming addendum to the present note (A/C.2/72/L.1/Add.1), which will list the documentation submitted under the various agenda items allocated to the Second Committee.

Statements by delegations

4. The list of speakers for the general debate and the general discussion of individual agenda items will open on Wednesday, 13 September 2017. The General Assembly, in its decision 65/530, decided to maintain the current time limits of 7 minutes for individual Member States and 10 minutes for delegations speaking on behalf of a group of States during the general debate of the Second Committee. The Assembly also decided to maintain, as appropriate, the current time limits of 5 minutes for individual Member States and 7 minutes for delegations speaking on behalf of a group of States during debates on individual agenda items.

17-15001 (E) 010917

Please recycle

Conference facilities and meetings arrangements

5. Unless otherwise specified, meetings of the Second Committee will be held at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. in Conference Room 2. The General Assembly has stressed that punctuality is of the utmost importance in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations. In this regard, it is expected that the requirement of the presence of at least one quarter of the members of the Committee to declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed will be waived.

Informal consultations

6. In accordance with established practice, informal consultations will be used for expressing general observations on the proposals and for adopting them ad referendum. All drafting will be done at the level of informal informal consultations (without interpretation or other services) and will be conducted by the appointed coordinators/facilitators.

Report of the Economic and Social Council

7. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (c) of section D of the annex to General Assembly resolution 58/316, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary; subsequently, it was clarified by the General Committee that the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that fall under agenda items already allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the Assembly (see A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Conclusion of the work of the Committee

8. Bearing in mind the number of meetings available to the Second Committee, it is proposed that the Committee set a target date of 22 November 2017 for the conclusion of its work.

Annex

Draft programme of work of the Second Committee[a]

Monday, 25 September 2017

3 p.m.

Organizational meeting

Week of 2-6 October 2017

Monday, 2 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Keynote address

Opening of the general debate

3-6 p.m.

General debate (*continued*)

Tuesday, 3 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

General debate (*continued*)

Wednesday, 4 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

General debate (*continued and concluded*)

3-6 p.m.

Side event on "The future of work: making decent work a reality"

Thursday, 5 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 18*: Macroeconomic policy questions:**

(a) International trade and development

(b) International financial system and development

(c) External debt sustainability and development

(d) Commodities

(e) Financial inclusion for sustainable development

(f) Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows in order to foster sustainable development

***Item 19*: Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development (*joint consideration*)**

[a] The numbers of the agenda items as reflected in the draft programme of work correspond to the agenda items of the provisional agenda of the seventy-second session of the General Assembly (A/72/150).

Friday, 6 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

***Item 18*: Macroeconomic policy questions and sub-items (a) to (f)**

***Item 19*: Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development (*joint consideration*)** (*continued*)

Week of 9-13 October 2017

Monday, 9 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 20*: Sustainable development:**

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

(c) Disaster risk reduction

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind;

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

(g) Education for sustainable development

(h) Harmony with Nature

(i) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

(j) Combating sand and dust storms

Tuesday, 10 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

***Item 20*: Sustainable development and sub-items (a) to (j)** (*continued*)

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 19

Wednesday, 11 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Joint meeting with the Economic and Social Council on "Frontier issues and the future of everything"

3-6 p.m.

***Item 24*: Eradication of poverty and other development issues:**

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

(b) Women in development

(c) Human resources development

Thursday, 12 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

***Item 24*: Eradication of poverty and other development issues and sub-items (a) to (c)** (*continued*)

3-6 p.m.

Side event on "Science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals: harnessing inclusive innovation to leave no one behind"

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 18 and sub-items (a) to (f)

Friday, 13 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

***Item 22*: Globalization and interdependence:**

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

(b) Science, technology and innovation for development

(c) Culture and sustainable development

(d) Development cooperation with middle-income countries

3-6 p.m.

***Item 17*: Information and communications technologies for development**

Week of 16-20 October 2017

Monday, 16 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 26*: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition**

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 24 and sub-items (a) to (c)

Tuesday, 17 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 23*: Groups of countries in special situations:**

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 22 and sub-items (a) to (d)

Wednesday, 18 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

***Item 21*: Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)**

3-6 p.m.

Side event on "Towards a sustainable future for all women and girls: combating poverty and promoting gender equality, a data and policy perspective"

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 26 and item 20 and sub-items (a) to (d)

Thursday, 19 October

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 23 and sub-items (a) and (b)

Friday, 20 October

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 21

Week of 23-27 October 2017

Monday, 23 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions

3-6 p.m.

***Item 64*: Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources**

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under sub-items (e) to (j) of item 20

Tuesday, 24 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

***Item 27*: Towards global partnerships**

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 17

Wednesday, 25 October

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

***Item 25*: Operational activities for development:**

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

(b) South-South cooperation for development

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 64

Thursday, 26 October

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 27

Week of 30 October-3 November 2017

Monday, 30 October

6 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals under item 25 and sub-items (a) and (b)

Tuesday, 31 October

3-6 p.m.

Introduction of and action on draft proposals

Wednesday, 1 November

3-6 p.m.

Introduction of and action on draft proposals

Week of 6-10 November 2017

Monday, 6 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

2017 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities

Tuesday, 7 November

3-6 p.m.

Introduction of and action on draft proposals

Wednesday, 8 November

3-6 p.m.

Introduction of and action on draft proposals

Thursday, 9 November

3-6 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Week of 13-17 November 2017

Tuesday, 14 November

3-6 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Wednesday, 15 November

3-6 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Thursday, 16 November

3-6 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Week of 20-24 November 2016

Monday, 20 November

3-6 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Tuesday, 21 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

***Item 138*: Programme planning**

Action on draft proposals

3-6 p.m.

***Item 122*: Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly**

Action on draft proposals

Wednesday, 22 November

10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Action on draft proposals

Conclusion of the work of the Second Committee

United Nations A/C.2/72/L.1/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
28 August 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Second Committee

Organization of work of the Second Committee

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

Status of documentation for the session

The annex to the present note provides information on the status of documentation before the Second Committee as at 28 August 2017.

17-15002 (E) 010917

Please recycle

Annex

Status of documentation for the Second Committee as at 28 August 2017

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda *Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Status*
17. Information and communications technologies for development		
A/72/64-E/2017/12	UNCTAD	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (General Assembly resolution 71/212 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/21)		
18. Macroeconomic policy questions		
(a) International trade and development		
A/72/307	DESA	In process
Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (General Assembly resolution 70/185)		
A/72/274	UNCTAD	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (General Assembly resolution 71/214)		
A/72/15 (Part I)	UNCTAD	Issued
Report of the Trade and Development Board on its sixty-third session (Part I) (Supp. No. 15) (Geneva, 5-9 December 2016) (General Assembly resolutions 1995 (XIX) and 65/142)		
A/72/15 (Part II)	UNCTAD	Issued
Report of the Trade and Development Board on its sixty-fourth executive session (Part II) (Supp. No. 15) (Geneva, 6-8 February 2017) (General Assembly resolutions 1995 (XIX) and 65/142)		
A/72/15 (Part III)	UNCTAD	Issued
Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirty-first special session (Part III) (Supp. No. 15) (Geneva, 5 April 2017) (General Assembly resolutions 1995 (XIX) and 65/142)		
A/72/15 (Part IV)	UNCTAD	Processing in Geneva
Report of the Trade and Development Board on its sixty-fourth regular session (Part IV) (Supp. No. 15) (Geneva, 11-22 September 2017) (General Assembly resolutions 1995 (XIX) and 65/142)		
(b) International financial system and development		
A/72/306	DESA	In process
Report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development (General Assembly resolution 71/215)		

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] *Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Status*
(c) External debt sustainability and development		
A/72/253	UNCTAD	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on external debt sustainability and development (General Assembly resolution 71/216)		
(d) Commodities		
A/72/254	UNCTAD	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on world commodity trends and prospects (General Assembly resolution 70/191)		
(e) Financial inclusion for sustainable development		
No advance documentation requested (General Assembly resolution 70/189)		
(f) Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows in order to foster sustainable development		
No advance documentation requested (General Assembly resolution 71/213)		
19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development		
A/72/114-E/2017/75	DESA	Issued
Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the forum on financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 22-25 May 2017) (General Assembly resolutions 69/313 and 71/217 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/11)		
20. Sustainable development		
A/72/353	UNDP	In process
Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (General Assembly resolution 71/218)		
A/72/343	UNDP	In process
Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan (General Assembly resolution 69/209)		
A/72/216	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on agricultural technology for sustainable development (General Assembly resolution 70/198)		
A/72/174	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America (General Assembly resolution 70/196)		

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Status*
A/72/75-E/2017/56	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 71/223)		
(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development		
A/72/228	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 71/223)		
(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States		
A/72/214	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (General Assembly resolution 71/225)		
A/72/119	JIU	Issued
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled, "Comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States: final findings" (JIU/REP/2016/7)		
A/72/119/Add.1	EOSG	Issued
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States: final findings" (A/72/119)		
(c) Disaster risk reduction		
A/72/259	UNISDR	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (General Assembly resolutions 71/226 and 71/227)		
(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind		

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda *Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Status*
A/72/152	DESA	Issued
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (General Assembly resolutions 71/228, 71/229 and 71/230) (*consolidated report*)		
A/72/82	DM	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on the action plan for integrating sustainable development practices into Secretariat-wide operations and facilities management (General Assembly resolution 71/228)		
(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa		
(f) Convention on Biological Diversity		
A/72/152	DESA	Issued
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (General Assembly resolutions 71/228, 71/229 and 71/230) (*consolidated report*)		
(g) Education for sustainable development		
A/72/130	DESA	Issued
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report from the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of education for sustainable development (General Assembly resolution 70/209)		
(h) Harmony with Nature		
A/72/175	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature (General Assembly resolution 71/232)		
(i) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		
A/72/160	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (General Assembly resolution 71/233)		

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] *Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Status*
A/72/156	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (General Assembly resolution 71/233)		
(j) Combating sand and dust storms		
No advance documentation requested (General Assembly resolution 71/219)		
21. Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)		
A/72/311	UN-Habitat	In process
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (General Assembly resolution 71/235)		
A/72/8	UN-Habitat	Issued
Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-sixth session (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 and 56/206)		
A/72/360	DGACM	Issued
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2017/61) (Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/24)		
A/72/___	DGACM	
Chair's summary of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly to discuss the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the positioning of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme in this regard (General Assembly resolution 71/256)		
22. Globalization and interdependence		
(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence		
A/72/301	DESA	In process
Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (General Assembly resolution 70/211)		
(b) Science, technology and innovation for development		
A/72/257	UNCTAD	In process
Report of the Secretary-General on science, technology and innovation for development (General Assembly resolution 70/213)		
(c) Culture and sustainable development		

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Status*
A/72/336	DESA	In process
Report of the Secretary-General on culture and sustainable development (General Assembly resolution 70/214)		
(d) Development cooperation with middle-income countries		
A/72/329	DESA	In process
Report of the Secretary-General on development cooperation with middle-income countries (General Assembly resolution 70/215)		
23. Groups of countries in special situations		
(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries		
A/72/270	OHRLLS	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on crisis mitigation and resilience-building for the least developed countries (General Assembly resolution 71/238)		
A/72/83-E/2017/60	OHRLLS	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (General Assembly resolution 71/238 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2016/15)		
(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries		
A/72/272	OHRLLS	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024 (General Assembly resolution 71/239)		
24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues		
(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)		
A/72/283	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (General Assembly resolution 71/241)		
(b) Women in development		
A/72/282	UN-Women	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on women in development (General Assembly resolution 70/219)		
(c) Human resources development		

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] *Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Status*
A/72/292	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development (General Assembly resolution 70/220)		
25. Operational activities for development		
(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system		
A/72/124-E/2018/3	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all (General Assembly resolution 71/243 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/15)		
A/72/61-E/2017/4	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system: funding analysis (General Assembly resolutions 67/226 and 71/243 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/15)		
(b) South-South cooperation for development		
A/72/297	UNDP	In process
Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (General Assembly resolutions 58/220 and 71/244)		
26. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition		
A/72/303	DESA	Issued
Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development, food security and nutrition (General Assembly resolution 71/245)		
A/72/63-E/2017/11	DESA	Issued
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (Economic and Social Council decision 2011/217)		
27. Towards global partnerships		
A/72/310	DESA	In process
Report of the Secretary-General on a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners (General Assembly resolution 70/224)		
64. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources		

Item/sub-item of the provisional agenda[a] *Symbol/document title (mandate)*	*Author*	*Status*
A/72/90-E/2017/71	RCNYO	Issued
Note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (General Assembly resolution 71/247 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2016/14)		
122. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly		
No request for advance documentation		
Item is allocated to all the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programmes of work for the seventy-third session of the General Assembly		
138. Programme planning		
No request for advance documentation		
Item is allocated to all the Main Committees and the plenary of the General Assembly to enhance discussion of evaluation, planning, budgeting and monitoring reports		

Abbreviations: DESA, Department of Economic and Social Affairs; DGACM, Department for General Assembly and Conference Management; DM, Department of Management; EOSG, Executive Office of the Secretary-General; JIU, Joint Inspection Unit; OHRLLS, Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; RCNYO, Regional Commissions New York Office; UNCTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme; UN-Habitat, United Nations Human Settlements Programme; UNISDR, secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; UN-Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

[a] A/72/150.

United Nations A/C.2/72/L.2

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 September 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Turkmenistan: draft resolution

Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[5] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[6]

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

---

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

Please recycle

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to addressing the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the Paris Agreement adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[7]

Recalling also its resolution 69/213 of 19 December 2014, entitled "Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development" and its resolution 70/197 of 22 December 2015, entitled "Towards comprehensive cooperation among all modes of transport for promoting sustainable multimodal transit corridors",

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Turkmenistan in hosting the first Global Sustainable Transport Conference, held in Ashgabat on 26 and 27 November 2016,

Recalling the Ashgabat statement on commitments and policy recommendations of the Global Sustainable Transport Conference, and noting the importance of its implementation,[8]

Taking note of the Ashgabat Declaration, adopted at the High-level International Conference on the Role of Transit Transport Corridors in Ensuring International Cooperation, Stability and Sustainable Development held in Ashgabat on 3 and 4 September 2014,[9] in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the International Road Transport Union,

Recalling its resolutions 55/215 of 21 December 2000, 56/76 of 11 December 2001, 58/129 of 19 December 2003, 60/215 of 22 December 2005, 62/211 of 19 December 2007, 64/223 of 21 December 2009, 66/223 of 22 December 2011, 68/234 of 20 December 2013 and 70/224 of 22 December 2015 on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector,

Recalling also its resolutions 57/309 of 22 May 2003, 58/9 of 5 November 2003, 58/289 of 14 April 2004, 60/5 of 26 October 2005, 62/244 of 31 March 2008, 64/255 of 2 March 2010, 66/260 of 19 April 2012, 68/269 of 10 April 2014 and 70/260 of 15 April 2016 on improving global road safety and the need to develop plans to improve road safety along international road transit corridors in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020,

Recalling further, in this regard, the appointment of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety,

Recalling the work of the Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport, and welcoming, in particular, its global transport outlook report,

---

[7] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[8] A/C.2/71/6, annex.

[9] A/68/991, annex.

Recognizing the importance of the One Belt, One Road initiative aimed at developing multimodal transport and transit corridors and reviving the ancient Silk Road with modern technology to facilitate international transport, encompassing all modes of transport,

Recognizing also the importance of the Sustainable Mobility for All initiative aimed at bringing different transport stakeholders together to act as one, advancing sustainable mobility worldwide and supporting Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda,

Reiterating the importance of addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries, inter alia, by establishing and promoting efficient transit transport systems that link them to international markets, and in this regard reaffirming that the Almaty Declaration,[10] the Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024[11] constitute a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

Stressing the importance of enhancing inter-island connectivity and linking the economies of small island developing States to regional markets and global supply chains, including by integrating them into existing and emerging maritime and multimodal transport and economic corridors, and encouraging sustainable transport initiatives in the context of the Small Island Developing States Partnership Framework,

Reiterating the importance of actively supporting private sector investment, including through public-private partnerships and grant/loans blending, for infrastructure development and maintenance in communications and in multimodal transport such as railways, roads, waterways, warehouses and port facilities in the least developed countries, and in this regard recalling that the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020[12] highlights the need to build the infrastructure of the least developed countries as a priority area for action,

Emphasizing the need to promote harmonization, simplification and standardization of rules and documentation, including the full and effective implementation of international conventions on transport and transit as well as bilateral, subregional and regional agreements,

Noting that, in developing multimodal transport systems, it is necessary to take into account road, rail, maritime, ferry and air transport, as well as non-motorized transport such as cycling and walking, and emphasis should be placed on low-carbon-based modes of transport and an increased reliance on interconnected transport networks, including public transport systems, for seamless and "door-to-door" mobility and connectivity of people and goods,

Taking note of the importance of enhancing transport connectivity through an integrated intermodal transport system that optimizes the development of interconnected highways, railways, waterways and ports, minimizes the consumption of energy, land and other resources, generates lower emissions of

---

[10] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.

[11] Resolution 69/137, annexes I and II.

[12] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. I and II.

greenhouse gases, ozone-depleting substances and other pollutants and minimizes the adverse social impacts arising from transport construction and operations,

Noting the importance of supporting efforts to provide communities in rural areas in developing countries with access to major roads, rail lines and public transport options that enable access to economic and social activities and opportunities in cities and towns and that unleash the productivity and competitiveness of rural entrepreneurs and smallholder farmers, which will be important steps in fulfilling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its promise to "leave no one behind",

Stressing the need to promote the integration of science, technology and innovation into sustainable transport systems by tapping into technological opportunities in the decades to come to bring about fundamental, transformative changes to transport systems, including energy efficiency technologies as well as information and communication technologies and to strengthen capacity-building support to developing countries,

Reiterating the importance of transport and transit corridors in facilitating transport linkages on domestic routes and promoting urban-rural connectivity in order to boost economic growth at the local and regional levels, promote interconnections between cities, peoples and resources and facilitate intraregional and interregional trade,

Reiterating also that international transport corridors should be identified, designed and developed, keeping in mind the safety and protection of transport users and the competitive advantages of each mode of transport and addressing infrastructure needs and the regulatory and institutional framework for the services that those corridors provide, including the promotion of social dialogue, safety and health in the workplace and gender balance in the workforce,

Welcoming the efforts of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, other international, regional and subregional organizations, in particular the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, the International Road Transport Union, the International Union of Railways and the International Transport Forum, within their respective mandates, to develop and operationalize international and regional transport and transit corridors,

Reiterating the need for continued international cooperation to address the issues relating to transport and transit corridors as an important element of sustainable development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development,[13]

Underscoring the need to mobilize, as appropriate, additional financial resources for the development of transport infrastructure and services, including through the promotion of public-private partnerships, so as to achieve inclusive and sustainable development,

1. *Commits* to enhancing the role of sustainable transport in connecting people and communities to jobs, schools and health care and in the delivery of goods and services to rural and urban communities, thus providing all with equal opportunities and leaving no one behind;

2. *Decides* to proclaim 2018 the International Year of Sustainable Transport;

[13] A/70/262.

3. *Encourages* all States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the International Year to promote action at all levels, including through international cooperation, and to support sustainable transport as a means of promoting and accelerating sustainable development;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to promote and facilitate effective international cooperation on sustainable transport issues, and in this regard encourages further efforts, as appropriate, to strengthen the coordination of the work of the United Nations system in the area of transportation;

5. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to consider convening another global sustainable transport conference, for ensuring the implementation of the objectives of the first Global Sustainable Transport Conference, and notes that such a conference would be funded through extrabudgetary resources;

6. *Encourages* Member States to indicate their interest in hosting such a conference;

7. *Encourages* all interested parties to fund the "Powering the Future We Want" energy grant, which aims to promote energy for sustainable transport by building capacities on best practices and successful implementation of sustainable energy transport projects, highlighting innovations and addressing challenges related to providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all;

8. *Calls for* efforts to promote regional and interregional economic integration and cooperation, including by improving transportation infrastructure, enhancing connectivity and facilitating trade and investment;

9. *Invites* all States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations conventions and agreements on transport and transit facilitation, including the International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Control of Goods[14] and the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention);[15]

10. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, relevant international financing institutions, multilateral and bilateral donors and the private sector to further coordinate their efforts and to collaborate in mobilizing financial and technical assistance to countries for strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

11. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary, extrabudgetary contributions.

---

[14] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1409, No. 23583.

[15] Ibid., vol. 1079, No. 16510.

United Nations A/C.2/72/L.3

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 October 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (i)
Sustainable development: ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Ecuador:* draft resolution

Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999, 55/205 of 20 December 2000, 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007, 64/206 of 21 December 2009, 66/206 of 22 December 2011, 69/225 of 19 December 2014, 70/201 of 22 December 2015 and 71/233 of 21 December 2016, as well as its resolutions 65/151 of 20 December 2010 on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All and 67/215 of 21 December 2012, in which it decided to declare 2014–2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

Please recycle

environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[2]

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[3] and Agenda 21[4] and the principles set out therein, and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[5] and the outcome documents of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[6] the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled "SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway",[7] the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, entitled "Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024",[8] and the fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, entitled "Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020",[9]

Welcoming the Paris Agreement[10] and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[11] that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Welcoming also the successful conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,

Welcoming further Expo 2017, held in Astana from 10 June to 10 September 2017, on the theme "Future energy",

Reaffirming that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing the need for the creation of an enabling environment at all levels for investment, trade and sustained financing, across all sectors for the achievement of sustainable development,

Emphasizing that universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all is an integral part of poverty eradication and the achievement

---

[1] Resolution 60/1.

[2] Resolution 65/1.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[7] Resolution 69/15, annex.

[8] Resolution 69/137, annex II.

[9] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

[10] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[12] and that the increased use and promotion of new and renewable energy and energy efficiency could make a significant contribution in that regard,

Deeply concerned that over 3 billion people in developing countries, especially in rural areas, rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating, with disproportionate health and workload impacts on women and children, that almost 1.1 billion people are without access to electricity, that Africa accounts for more than half of both access figures and that, even when energy services are available, millions of poor people are unable to pay for them,

Alarmed, in this regard, that energy represents less than 1 per cent of overall United Nations expenditure on the Sustainable Development Goals, and concerned that, at current rates of progress, none of the energy targets of the Goals will be achieved by 2030,

Emphasizing the critical socioeconomic benefits of sustainable energy and the need to reframe the understanding of energy from a technical unit to a requirement for basic social services and a central tool of poverty eradication,

Emphasizing also the importance of empowering developing countries to achieve universal access and accelerated deployment of affordable and sustainable energy through the provision of financial resources as well as capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed,

Welcoming the significant cost reductions in renewable energy, the sector's net positive job contributions and the rapid expansion of renewable energy capacity additions, which are now greater than those of other energy power sources,

Taking note of global multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as Sustainable Energy for All, which has given strong momentum to the promotion of renewable energy, and the initiatives of the Global Climate Action Agenda, noting that such partnerships can contribute to reaching the objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,

Noting with appreciation the work of the International Renewable Energy Agency, which facilitates the widespread and increased adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy,

Stressing the need for a coherent, integrated approach to energy issues and the promotion of synergies across the global energy agenda, with a focus on eradicating poverty and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

Stressing also the importance of inclusiveness within the United Nations development system and that no country and no one is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,[13] calls for the rapid implementation of the strategic objectives as defined in the global plan of action for the Decade, as described in a previous report of the Secretary-General on the topic,[14] and also takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;[15]

[12] Resolution 70/1.
[13] A/71/320.
[14] See A/69/395, sect. III.
[15] A/72/160.

2. *Also takes note* of the International Renewable Energy Agency work programme and budget for 2017-2018, and encourages the Agency to continue to support its members in the achievement of their renewable energy objectives;

3. *Strongly encourages* Governments and other relevant stakeholders to take actions to achieve universal access to sustainable energy, increase the global share of new and renewable energy, improve energy governance for shared benefits and win-win results and increase the rate of improvement in energy efficiency for a green, clean, low-carbon, climate-resilient, safe, efficient, modern and sustainable energy system, given the systemic sustainable development benefits, while taking into consideration the diversity of national situations, priorities, policies, specific needs and challenges and capacities of developing countries, including their energy mix and energy systems;

4. *Calls for* ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, as such services are an integral part of poverty eradication measures, human dignity, quality of life, economic opportunity, the combating of inequality, the promotion of health and the prevention of morbidity and mortality, access to education, safe drinking water and sanitation, food security, disaster risk reduction and resilience, climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental impact reduction, social inclusion and gender equality, including for persons affected by humanitarian emergencies;

5. *Underscores* the importance of access to cleaner and more efficient cooking and heating methods, welcomes ongoing efforts, and in this regard calls for the promotion of an enabling environment at the national and international levels for the promotion of the usage of sustainable, cleaner and more efficient cooking and heating methods in all countries, in particular developing countries;

6. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system and relevant stakeholders to leverage the cost-competitiveness of renewable energy, especially in off-grid areas, to achieve universal energy access, such as by establishing policy frameworks for metering and payment systems, requiring cost comparisons between grid extension and off-grid solutions, reducing import barriers for off-grid products, facilitating investment by domestic and foreign banks and educating students, communities, investors and entrepreneurs, among other activities, where feasible and appropriate;

7. *Calls upon* Governments to expand the use of renewable energy beyond the power sector, taking into account national priorities and constrains, into industry, heating and cooling, construction and infrastructure, and in particular the transport sector, in the context of sustainable development, including climate change, and calls for supportive policy initiatives and investments at the national and international levels, through the provision of appropriate technology to and the facilitation of mobilization of resources for developing countries, especially in the near term, and notes the Biofuture Platform initiative, which aims to foster international cooperation for scaling up low-carbon solutions for the transport, industry and heating sectors;

8. *Recognizes* that current global progress in improving energy efficiency falls well below the pace necessary to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030, and encourages, in accordance with national laws and regulations, the adoption of building performance codes and standards, energy efficiency labelling, the retrofitting of existing buildings and public procurement policies on energy, among other modalities, as appropriate, as well as the prioritization of smart grid systems, district energy systems and community energy plans to improve synergies between renewable energy and energy efficiency, in accordance with national plans and policies, and notes the Global Energy

Interconnection initiative, which aims to promote the interconnectivity of clean and renewable energy infrastructure and improve energy efficiency;

9. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources;

10. *Encourages* Governments, relevant international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to use and promote an integrated resource planning and management approach in their energy strategies that considers energy choices in the context of linked sectors, inter alia, water, waste, air quality and food, taking into account national circumstances;

11. *Recognizes* that sustainable energy access and deployment can both improve and be accelerated by gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, and calls upon Governments, the United Nations development system and other stakeholders to increase educational and capacity-building programmes for women in the sector, promote women's full, equal and effective participation and leadership in the design and implementation of energy policies and programmes, mainstream a gender perspective in such policies and programmes, and ensure women's full and equal access to and use of sustainable energy to enhance their economic empowerment, including employment and other income-generating opportunities;

12. *Emphasizes* the potential of sustainable energy use to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, recognizes that increasing the deployment of renewable energy is a component of many countries' nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[10] and urges effective and timely support for the full implementation of those contributions, as applicable;

13. *Notes* that the impacts of climate change can also threaten access to and the supply of energy, and also notes the importance of increasing the resilience of the energy sector to climate change, in particular regarding sources of renewable energy such as hydropower, among others;

14. *Emphasizes*, while noting progress, that large-scale deployment of sustainable energy technologies requires sufficient means of implementation to realize the technologies' potential, along with appropriate policy initiatives and investments at the national and international levels, with Governments working in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector;

15. *Also emphasizes* the value of regional and interregional approaches, which can, among other advantages, enhance the deployment of renewable energy by facilitating the sharing of experiences, reduce transaction costs, leverage economies of scale, enable greater cross-border interconnectivity to promote energy system reliability and resilience, and augment domestic capacity-building, and recognizes the work of organizations and initiatives, such as, inter alia, the SIDS Lighthouses Initiative and the Small Island Developing States Sustainable Energy Initiative;

16. *Invites* all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions, the private sector and non-governmental organizations, to continue ongoing efforts and take further action to provide financial resources, as appropriate, to support efforts aimed at increasing sustainable energy in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, especially focused on energy access in both urban and rural areas, while

noting the potential catalytic effect of concessional and other finance and taking fully into account the development structure of energy-based economies of developing countries;

17. *Encourages* the development, dissemination and diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and highlights the importance of integrating sustainable energy in the Technology Facilitation Mechanism;

18. *Stresses* the importance of national strategies and contributions by Governments and relevant stakeholders to multi-stakeholder partnerships, in accordance with national plans and policies, in ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all and encourages collaboration between the United Nations and relevant multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as Sustainable Energy for All;

19. *Recognizes* the catalytic effect of capacity-building and technical assistance on sustainable energy deployment, and encourages existing and new efforts to enable Governments from developing countries and relevant stakeholders to plan, finance, implement and monitor sustainable energy projects to further strengthen their national institutions and capacities;

20. *Encourages* efforts by Governments aimed at creating and developing an enabling environment at all levels to ensure the promotion of sustainable energy, including rationalizing those fossil fuel subsidies that encourage unsustainable consumption patterns by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities;

21. *Also encourages* research and development that could result in further competitiveness and rapid reductions in the cost of sustainable energy;

22. *Calls for* national efforts to promote access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and reaffirms the commitment to support subnational and local efforts, taking advantage of their direct control, where applicable, of local infrastructure and codes to foster uptake in end-use sectors, such as residential, commercial and industrial buildings, industry, transport, waste and sanitation;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue efforts to promote the provision of stable, adequate and predictable financial resources and technical assistance for sustainable energy and to enhance the effectiveness, coordination and full utilization of appropriate international funds for the effective implementation of national and regional high-priority projects for ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to outline how the United Nations development system will assist countries, upon request by their Governments, taking into account the need to improve coordination between entities of the United Nations development system and explicitly leveraging services offered by other international organizations, donors and relevant stakeholders, in order to achieve universal energy access and accelerate deployment of sustainable energy;

25. *Urges* the United Nations to intensify support for States to fully implement the New Urban Agenda, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito in 2016,[16] to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for

[16] Resolution 71/256, annex.

all, to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy, and to support national, subnational and local efforts, in accordance with national plans and policies;

26. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to ensure that no country and no one is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution;

27. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to promote renewable energy, energy efficiency and related sustainable practices in all United Nations facilities and operations around the world, set implementation targets and timelines, and report on progress;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including activities carried out to mark the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all".

United Nations A/C.2/72/L.4

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 October 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (j)
Sustainable development: combating sand and dust storms

Ecuador:* draft resolution

Combating sand and dust storms

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Recalling its resolution 71/219 of 21 December 2016 entitled "Combating sand and dust storms",

Reaffirming its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Welcoming the Paris Agreement[1] and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[2] that have not yet done so to deposit

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

Please recycle

their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 1/7 of 27 June 2014 on strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting air quality,[3]

Noting the adoption, by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its seventy-second session, of resolution 72/7 of 19 May 2016 on regional cooperation to combat sand and dust storms in Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, in which it endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",

Recalling also its resolution 71/229 of 21 December 2016 on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,

Taking note of the Regional Programme to Combat Sand and Dust Storms of the United Nations Environment Programme, and also taking note of other initiatives, including the ministerial meeting on sand and dust storms held in Nairobi on 21 February 2013 on the margins of the twenty-seventh session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/283 of 3 June 2015, and recognizing that one of the priorities for action of the Framework is an understanding of disaster risk for prevention and mitigation and for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters, which continue to undermine efforts to achieve sustainable development,

Acknowledging that, based on the notion of hazards as defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[4] addressing multidimensional hazards, including those posed by sand and dust storms, contributes towards the achievement of the goals, targets and priorities for action set out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,

Emphasizing the relevance of the efforts and cooperation of Member States at the regional and international levels to control and reduce the negative impacts of sand and dust storms on human settlements in vulnerable regions, taking note of the initiative of the Islamic Republic of Iran in hosting a regional meeting of environment ministers in Tehran on 29 September 2010, welcoming the holding of other meetings with the active participation of all countries, and taking note with appreciation of other ongoing initiatives by various countries to combat sand and dust storms, especially at the regional level,

Stressing the need for cooperation at the global and regional levels with a view to managing and mitigating the effects of sand and dust storms through enhancing early warning systems and the sharing of climate and weather information to

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/69/25), annex.

[4] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

forecast sand and dust storms, and affirming that resilient action to combat sand and dust storms requires a better understanding of the severe multidimensional impacts of sand and dust storms, including the deterioration of the health, well-being and livelihood of people, increased desertification and land degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity and land productivity, and their impact on sustainable economic growth,

1. *Recognizes* that sand and dust storms and the unsustainable land-management practices, among other factors, that can cause or exacerbate these phenomena, including climate change, pose a serious challenge to the sustainable development of affected countries and regions, also recognizes that, in the past few years, sand and dust storms have inflicted substantial economic, social and environmental damage on the inhabitants of the world's arid, semi-arid and dry subhumid areas, especially in Africa and Asia, and underscores the need to treat them and to promptly take measures to address those challenges;

2. *Recalls* its decision to convene a high-level interactive dialogue during its seventy-second session, to discuss action-oriented recommendations to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of the affected countries, including ways to improve policy coordination at the global level to address those challenges in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, and invites Member States, entities of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, and other relevant stakeholders to participate actively in the high-level interactive dialogue;

3. *Acknowledges* the role of the United Nations development system in advancing international cooperation and support to combat sand and dust storms, and invites all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and all other related organizations to integrate, in their respective cooperation frameworks, operational programmes, measures and actions aimed at combating sand and dust storms so as to address this problem and contribute to the enhancement of, inter alia, capacity-building at the national level, the implementation of regional and subregional projects, the sharing of information, best practices and experiences and the boosting of technical cooperation in the affected countries and countries of origin, to improve the implementation of sustainable land and water resource management practices and to take measures to prevent and control the main factors of sand and dust storms and the development of early warning systems as tools to combat sand and dust storms in accordance with their strategic plans;

4. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider initiating an inter-agency process involving relevant entities of the United Nations system to prepare a global response to sand and dust storms, including a situation analysis, a strategy and an action plan, which could result in the development of a United Nations system-wide approach to addressing sand and dust storms and which can be used as an inter-agency framework for mid- or long-term cooperation and division of labour;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of applying new and innovative technologies in combating sand and dust storms, and requests the Secretary-General in his report to identify those technologies and best practices and to facilitate their sharing and transfer among Member States, especially those affected by sand and dust storms;

6. *Encourages* regional, subregional and interregional organizations and processes to continue to share best practices, experiences and technical expertise in combating sand and dust storms to address the root causes and impacts of sand and dust storms, including through improved implementation of sustainable land and water resource management practices, and to promote regional cooperation in this matter to reduce the risks and impact of future sand and dust storms and to provide affected countries with technical and financial support from the relevant United Nations organizations, such as the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization, within their respective mandates, to this end;

7. *Invites* all affected Member States as well as relevant entities of the United Nations development system, regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to endeavour to meet the objectives set out in the present resolution;

8. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and, among other factors, is a serious challenge to the sustainable development of all countries, including those affected by sand and dust storms, and reiterates that climate change is an important potential driver of future wind erosion and the risk of sand and dust storms, especially the occurrence of more extreme wind events and the movement to drier climates;

9. *Recognizes* that sand and dust storms cause numerous human health problems globally, especially in arid and semi-arid regions, and that there is a need to reinforce protective strategies to reduce negative impacts of sand and dust storms on human health, and invites the World Health Organization with the cooperation of other relevant United Nations entities and within the proposed United Nations system-wide strategy and action plan, to support affected countries in combating health problems caused by sand and dust storms, within their respective mandates;

10. *Commends* the commitment of the United Nations Environment Assembly to address sand and dust storms, and in this regard notes Environment Assembly resolution 2/21 of 27 May 2016 on sand and dust storms, adopted during its second session;[5]

11. *Notes* the convening of the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly in Nairobi from 4 to 6 December 2017, under the theme of pollution, and affirms the importance of addressing sand and dust storms in the context of international efforts against air pollution;

12. *Welcomes* the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, held in Ordos, China, from 6 to 16 September 2017, recognizes the Ordos Declaration, the 2018-2030 Strategic Framework of the Convention and other outcomes adopted by the parties during the Conference and invites the organizations of the United Nation system to support their implementation, and reaffirms the importance of addressing sand and dust storms under the Convention;

13. *Welcomes* the convening of the International Conference on Combating Sand and Dust Storms in Tehran from 3 to 5 July 2017, with the cooperation of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, and takes note of the Ministerial Declaration and technical recommendations of the Conference;

---

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/71/25), annex.

14. *Encourages* the relevant entities of the United Nations, including the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and donors to provide sufficient resources and technical assistance for combating sand and dust storms and to support the implementation of the national, regional and global action plans of the affected countries;

15. *Acknowledges* the global assessment of sand and dust storms, prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme in collaboration with other relevant United Nations entities, including the World Meteorological Organization and the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, which sets out proposals for consolidated and coordinated technical and policy options for responding to sand and dust storms;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Combating sand and dust storms".

United Nations A/C.2/72/L.5

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 October 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 16
Information and communications technologies for development

Ecuador:* draft resolution

Information and communications technologies for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/183 of 21 December 2001, 57/238 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004, 60/252 of 27 March 2006, 62/182 of 19 December 2007, 63/202 of 19 December 2008, 64/187 of 21 December 2009, 65/141 of 20 December 2010, 66/184 of 22 December 2011, 67/195 of 21 December 2012, 68/198 of 20 December 2013, 69/204 of 19 December 2014, 70/184 of 22 December 2015 and 71/212 of 21 December 2016,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/46 of 28 July 2006, 2008/3 of 18 July 2008, 2009/7 of 24 July 2009, 2010/2 of 19 July 2010, 2011/16 of 26 July 2011, 2012/5 of 24 July 2012, 2013/9 of 22 July 2013, 2014/27 of 16 July 2014, 2015/26 of 22 July 2015 and 2016/22 of 27 July 2016, and taking note of Council resolution 2017/21 of 6 July 2017 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

Please recycle

Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,[1] and endorsed by the General Assembly,[2] and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the Summit at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,[3] and endorsed by the Assembly,[4]

Noting the references to information and communications technologies contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and reiterating calls for close alignment between the World Summit on the Information Society process and the 2030 Agenda, as well as other relevant intergovernmental outcomes, including the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,[5]

Recalling the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[6] held in New York on 15 and 16 December 2015, in which it took stock of the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, addressed potential information and communications technology gaps and identified areas for continued focus,

Reaffirming the World Summit on the Information Society vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society,

Recognizing that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing new technologies, stressing the need to address prevailing challenges to bridge the digital divides, both between and within countries and between women and men, and to harness information and communications technologies for development, and recalling the need to emphasize quality of access to bridge digital and knowledge divides, using a multidimensional approach that includes speed, stability, affordability, language, local content and accessibility for persons with disabilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels,[7]

Noting the call for the continuation of annual reports on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to the Economic and Social Council, and reaffirming the role of the Commission, as set forth in Council resolution 2006/46, in assisting the Council as the focal point in the system-wide

[1] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.
[2] See resolution 59/220.
[3] See A/60/687.
[4] See resolution 60/252.
[5] Resolution 71/256, annex.
[6] Resolution 70/125.
[7] A/72/64-E/2017/12.

follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit,

Noting also the holding of the twentieth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in Geneva from 8 to 12 May 2017, and looking forward to the twenty-first session, which will include as a priority theme "Building digital competencies to benefit from existing and emerging technologies, with special focus on gender and youth dimensions", thus providing a platform for all stakeholders to share experiences and pursue partnerships for capacity-building,

Noting further the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum, jointly organized annually by the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme,

Taking note of the report of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development entitled *The State of Broadband 2017: Broadband Catalysing Sustainable Development*, which provides an evaluation of the progress made towards achieving the Commission's advocacy targets for broadband and the state of broadband development worldwide, noting with alarm the growing digital inequality between developed and developing countries identified in the report, and taking note of the report of the special session of the Commission, entitled "Working together to connect the next 1.5 billion by 2020", in which the Commission noted that less than half the world's population is currently connected to the Internet and fewer than 1 in 10 people in the least developed countries are connected, as well as the progress report of the Working Group on the Digital Gender Divide on four recommendations for action in bridging the gender digital divide, namely, understanding the context through sex-disaggregated data, integrating a gender perspective in strategies, policies, plans and budgets, addressing barriers, including access, affordability, safety, digital skills and relevance, and collaboration and sharing good practices,

Welcoming the holding of the first session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy in Geneva from 4 to 6 October 2017, and looking forward to its policy recommendations on what developing countries need in order to build competitive advantages through e-commerce and the digital economy, what developing countries can do in order to strengthen their physical and technology infrastructure and how developed countries can partner with developing countries, in the most impactful way, to maximize opportunities and address challenges relating to e-commerce and the digital economy, in order to strengthen the development dimension,

Recognizing the fact that information and communications technologies are critical enablers of economic development, with consequential benefits for employment and social welfare, lowering barriers to economic participation, and that the increasing pervasiveness of information and communications technologies within society has had profound impacts on the ways in which Governments deliver services, businesses relate to consumers and citizens participate in public and private life,

Stressing, however, that recent progress notwithstanding, there remain important and growing digital divides between and within developed and developing countries in terms of the availability, affordability and use of information and communications technologies and access to broadband, and stressing also the urgent need to close digital divides, including with regard to such issues as the affordability of the Internet, and to ensure that the benefits of information and communications technologies, including new technologies, are

available to all, and in this regard reaffirming its commitment to significantly increase access to information and communications technologies and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020, noting the importance of the Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technologies Development,

Noting with great concern the fact that a gender digital divide persists in women's access to and use of information and communications technologies, including in education, employment and other areas of economic and social development,

Recognizing the need to focus on capacity development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support, with a view to building an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented information society,

Noting that topics continue to emerge, such as e-environment applications and the contribution of information and communications technologies to early warning, mitigating climate change, social networking, virtualization and cloud computing and services, mobile Internet and mobile-based services, cybersecurity, the gender gap, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people,

Reaffirming that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, and emphasizing that progress towards the vision of the World Summit on the Information Society should be considered not only as a function of economic development and the spreading of information and communications technologies but also as a function of progress with respect to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming also that Internet governance, including the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, should continue to follow the provisions set forth in the outcomes of the summits held in Geneva and Tunis,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the host countries in organizing the meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Athens in 2006, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2007, in Hyderabad, India, in 2008, in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in 2009, in Vilnius in 2010, in Nairobi in 2011, in Baku in 2012, in Bali, Indonesia, in 2013, in Istanbul, Turkey, in 2014, in João Pessoa, Brazil, in 2015 and in Guadalajara, Mexico, in 2016 and the meeting to be held in Geneva in 2017,

Welcoming also the establishment of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, based on the proposal by the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the structure and composition of the Working Group, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015 and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2016/22,

Noting the holding by the International Telecommunication Union, in partnership with 20 other United Nations agencies and bodies, of the Artificial Intelligence for Good Global Summit, which provided a platform for Governments, United Nations agencies, civil society, the private sector and artificial intelligence experts to discuss the ethical, technical, societal and policy issues related to artificial intelligence, in order to harness its potential to support the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Conscious of the challenges faced by States, in particular developing countries, in combating the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, including by terrorists, and emphasizing the need to reinforce technical assistance and capacity-building activities, at their request, for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such use in accordance with national and international law,

Stressing the importance of inclusiveness within the United Nations development system and that no country and no one is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution,

1. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, particularly in the context of globalization, and can foster sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, trade and development, poverty eradication and social inclusion that will help to expedite the integration of all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, into the global economy;

2. *Also recognizes* the potential of information and communications technologies to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[8] and other internationally agreed development goals, noting that they can accelerate progress across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, accordingly urges all Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders to integrate information and communications technologies into their approaches to implementing the Goals, and requests United Nations entities facilitating the World Summit on the Information Society action lines to review their reporting and workplans to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

3. *Reaffirms* its commitment to bridging digital and knowledge divides, recognizes that its approach must be multidimensional and include an evolving understanding of what constitutes access, emphasizing the quality of that access, and acknowledges that speed, stability, affordability, language, local content and accessibility for persons with disabilities are now core elements of quality and that high-speed broadband is already an essential enabler of sustainable development;

4. *Recognizes* the importance of the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, as a means to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

5. *Encourages* strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among relevant stakeholders, taking into account their respective roles and responsibilities, to ensure the effective implementation of the outcomes of the Geneva[1] and Tunis[3] phases of the World Summit on the Information Society, through, inter alia, the promotion of national, regional and international multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and the promotion of national and regional multi-stakeholder thematic platforms in a joint effort and dialogue with developing countries, including the least developed countries, development partners and actors in the information and communications technologies sector;

6. *Notes* the progress that has been made by United Nations entities in cooperation with national Governments, regional commissions and other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in

[8] Resolution 70/1.

the implementation of the action lines contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society, and encourages the use of those action lines for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

7. *Also notes* that the digital economy is an important and growing part of the global economy and that connectivity is correlated with increases in gross domestic product, and recognizes the critical importance of expanding the participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, in the digital economy;

8. *Urges* a continued focus on maximizing development gains from e-commerce, through initiatives such as "eTrade for all", launched at the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Nairobi from 17 to 22 July 2016, which provides a new approach to trade development through electronic exchanges by allowing developing countries to more easily navigate the supply of technical assistance for building capacity in e-commerce readiness and by enabling donors to have a clear picture of the programmes that they could fund;

9. *Recognizes* that there has been significant but uneven growth in access to and use of information and communications technology, and expresses concern over the substantial continued digital and broadband divides between and within developed and developing countries, including the fact that there are 90 mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 people in developed countries, compared with 41 in developing countries and less than 20 in the least developed countries, and that moreover the cost of access is generally higher in developing countries in relation to average household income, resulting in a lack of affordable access to information and communications technologies, and in this regard urges all relevant stakeholders to address the growing digital divides between and within countries through, among other actions, strengthened enabling policy environments at all levels and international cooperation to improve affordability, education, capacity-building, technology transfer on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and appropriate financing, with a continued focus on pro-poor policies on information and communications technology, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level;

10. *Also recognizes* that a gender digital divide persists, and that the proportion of women using the Internet is 12 per cent lower than that of men worldwide and 31 per cent lower in the least developed countries, notes with concern that, while the gender digital divide has narrowed in most regions since 2013, it has widened in Africa, in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to ensure the full participation of women in the information society and women's access to information and communications technologies for development, including new technologies, in this respect reiterates its request for relevant United Nations entities, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), to support the implementation and monitoring of the action lines contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society by enhancing the emphasis on gender, and reaffirms the commitment to ensure women's full participation in decision-making processes related to information and communications technologies;

11. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional level, facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels;[7]

12. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, within their respective mandates and strategic plans, to contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and emphasizes the importance of allocating adequate resources in this regard;

13. *Recognizes* the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its mandate as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on various matters, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,[3] and requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels, information on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum,[9] in particular those on enhancing the participation of developing countries;

14. *Stresses* the need for the enhanced participation of Governments and relevant stakeholders from all developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in all meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, and in this regard invites Member States, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to support the participation of Governments and all other relevant stakeholders from developing countries in the Forum itself, as well as in the preparatory meetings;

15. *Notes* the ongoing work of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation to develop recommendations on how to further implement enhanced cooperation as envisioned in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, stresses the need for the Working Group to enable the full involvement of all States, and in this regard recognizes and encourages continued efforts to ensure the full involvement of Governments and other relevant stakeholders, in particular from developing countries, taking into account all their diverse views and expertise;

16. *Encourages* participants in the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation to take forward their efforts to fulfil its mandate by submitting a report to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its twenty-first session, which would serve as an input to the regular reporting of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

17. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, towards a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy;

18. *Also recognizes* the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies as critical enablers of sustainable development and to overcome the digital divides, and stresses that capacity-building for the productive use of such technologies should be given due consideration in the implementation of

[9] A/67/65-E/2012/48 and Corr.1.

the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;[10]

19. *Notes* that, while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technology has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing efforts to address the ongoing challenges, especially for developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

20. *Recognizes* the importance of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to address the challenges and opportunities in relation to the use of the Internet and e-commerce to develop their international trade capacities, among other things;

21. *Also recognizes* that a lack of access to affordable and reliable technologies and services remains a critical challenge in many developing countries, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries, as well as countries and peoples under foreign occupation, countries in situations of conflict, post-conflict countries and countries affected by natural disasters, and that all efforts should be deployed to reduce the price of information and communications technologies and broadband access, bearing in mind that deliberate interventions, including through research and development and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, may be necessary to spur the development of lower-cost connectivity options;

22. *Further recognizes* the importance of the free flow of information and knowledge, as the amount of information distributed worldwide grows and the role of communication becomes all the more important, and acknowledges that the mainstreaming of information and communications technologies in school curricula, open access to data, the fostering of competition, the creation of transparent, predictable, independent and non-discriminatory regulatory and legal systems, proportionate taxation and licensing fees, access to finance, the facilitation of public-private partnerships, multi-stakeholder cooperation, national and regional broadband strategies, efficient allocation of the radio frequency spectrum, infrastructure sharing models, community-based approaches and public access facilities have in many countries facilitated significant gains in connectivity and sustainable development;

23. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divides, in their different forms, an area of priority concern, to put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and to continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divides among and within countries and, in turn, building information and knowledge societies;

24. *Notes* the commitments made in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and recognizes that official development assistance and other concessional financial flows for information and communications technologies can make significant contributions to development outcomes, in particular where they can reduce the risk of public and private investment, and increase the use of information and communications technologies to strengthen good governance and tax collection;

[10] Resolution 69/313, annex.

25. *Recognizes* the critical importance of private sector investment in information and communications technology infrastructure, content and services, encourages Governments to create legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to increased investment and innovation, and also recognizes the importance of public-private partnerships, universal access strategies and other approaches to this end, and calls upon relevant organizations of the United Nations system to foster, inter alia, partnerships with the public and private sectors and advise on instruments to facilitate access to public and private funding for information and communications technologies;

26. *Welcomes* the holding of the second annual Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development, takes note of its intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations, looks forward to further advancement in the follow-up process, welcomes the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development, the progress made in operationalizing the three components of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the holding of the second annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, which is important, inter alia, to help to facilitate the development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the Sustainable Development Goals, and calls for further voluntary contributions to support the full operationalization of all components of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, including the establishment of the online platform and operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries;

27. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to ensure that no country and no one is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda the review process of the World Summit on the Information Society, the summary by the Co-Chairs of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals[11] and other relevant processes, as part of his annual report on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels;

29. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session an item entitled "Information and communications technologies for sustainable development".

---

[11] E/HLPF/2017/4.

United Nations A/C.2/72/L.6

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 October 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 21 (b)
Globalization and interdependence: science, technology and innovation for development

Ecuador:* draft resolution

Science, technology and innovation for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/200 of 23 December 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004, 60/205 of 22 December 2005, 61/207 of 20 December 2006, 62/201 of 19 December 2007, 64/212 of 21 December 2009, 66/211 of 22 December 2011, 68/220 of 20 December 2013 and 70/213 of 22 December 2015,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/46 of 28 July 2006, 2009/8 of 24 July 2009, 2010/3 of 19 July 2010, 2011/17 of 26 July 2011, 2012/6 of 24 July 2012, 2013/10 of 22 July 2013, 2014/28 of 16 July 2014, 2015/27 of 22 July 2015, 2016/23 of 27 July 2016 and 2017/22of 6 July 2017,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling also the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society[2] and General Assembly resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015 on the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, as well as other relevant intergovernmental outcomes, including the New Urban Agenda, adopted in Quito at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III),[3]

Recalling further the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[4]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 60/1.

[2] See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

[3] Resolution 71/256, annex.

[4] Resolution 66/288, annex.

17-17365 (E) 051017

Please recycle

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recognizing the importance of technology as one of the key means of implementation in the pursuit of sustainable development, along with finance, capacity-building, an institutional framework and trade,

Taking note of the reports of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth sessions,[5]

Recognizing the central role that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development plays, as the United Nations focal point for science, technology and innovation for development, in analysing how science, technology and innovation, including information and communications technologies, serve as enablers of the 2030 Agenda by acting as a forum for strategic planning, sharing lessons learned and best practices, providing foresight about critical trends in science, technology and innovation in key sectors of the economy and drawing attention to emerging and disruptive technologies,

Recalling its resolutions 64/208 of 21 December 2009, 65/280 of 17 June 2011, 66/212 of 22 December 2011, 68/222 of 20 December 2013, 70/215 of 22 December 2015 and 70/294 of 25 July 2016,

Recognizing the importance of the creation of a conducive environment that attracts and supports private investment, entrepreneurship and corporate social responsibility, including an efficient, adequate, balanced and effective intellectual property framework, while encouraging access to science and technology by developing countries,

Recognizing also the vital role that science, technology and innovation, including environmentally sound technologies, can play in development and in facilitating efforts to address global challenges, such as efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve food security and nutrition, enhance access to energy and increase energy efficiency, fight diseases, improve education, protect the environment, accelerate

[5] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 11* (E/2011/31); ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 11* and corrigendum (E/2012/31 and Corr.1); ibid., *2013, Supplement No. 11* and corrigendum (E/2013/31 and Corr.1); ibid., *2014, Supplement No. 11* (E/2014/31); ibid., *2015, Supplement No. 11* (E/2015/31); ibid., *2016, Supplement No. 11* (E/2016/31); and ibid., *2017, Supplement No. 11* (E/2017/31).

the pace of economic diversification and transformation, improve productivity and competitiveness and ultimately support sustainable development,

Recognizing further new approaches to innovation, such as pro-poor, inclusive, grass-roots and social innovation, that seek to solve problems generally not addressed by markets,

Recalling the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work, adopted at its sixty-first session,[6] which, inter alia, highlighted the need for managing technological and digital change for women's economic empowerment, particularly to strengthen the capacities of developing countries, so as to enable women to leverage science and technology for economic empowerment in the changing world of work,

Recognizing that there are gender dimensions across the Sustainable Development Goals and a need to target science, technology and innovation strategies to address women's empowerment and inequalities, including the gender digital divide,

Recognizing also that science, technology and innovation cooperation and collaboration with, as well as foreign direct investment in and trade with and among, developing countries is fundamental to enhancing their ability to produce, access, comprehend, select, adapt and use science, technology and innovation knowledge,

Recognizing further the importance of supporting policies and activities of developing countries in the fields of science and technology through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation in the areas of financial and technical assistance, capacity-building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions,

Recognizing the need to mobilize and scale up financing for science, technology and innovation, especially in developing countries, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Concerned that many developing countries lack affordable access to information and communications technologies and that, for the poor, the promise of science, technology and innovation remains unfulfilled, and emphasizing the need to effectively harness technology to bridge the digital divide within countries and between developed and developing countries,

Recognizing that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advances and enhance their productive capacity to build, support and nurture innovation capacity to enable the development, adoption and dissemination of technology,

Acknowledging the potential societal impact, including opportunities and challenges, presented by exponential technological change, including, among other things, biotechnology, automation, robotics and artificial intelligence,

Reaffirming the need to enhance the science, technology and innovation programmes of the relevant entities of the United Nations system, and in this regard recalling the mandate of the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals to promote coordination, coherence and cooperation within the United Nations system,

---

[6] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 7* (E/2017/27), chap. I, sect. A.

Noting with appreciation the collaboration between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in designing and carrying out science, technology and innovation policy reviews,

Recalling paragraph 114 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Finance For Development,[7] in which it was noted that the creation, development and diffusion of new innovations and technologies and associated know-how, including the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, are powerful drivers of economic growth and sustainable development,

Recognizing the importance of an enabling environment at all levels, including enabling regulatory and governance frameworks, in nurturing science, innovation, the dissemination of technologies, particularly to micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as industrial diversification and value added to commodities,

Welcoming the operationalization of the technology bank for the least developed countries, which represents the first Sustainable Development Goal target of the 2030 Agenda to be met,

Taking note of the launch of the United Nations World Data Forum, which sets out to improve the use of data for sustainable development, noting that the first Forum was hosted in Cape Town, South Africa, from 15 to 18 January 2017, and looking forward to the convening of the second, to be held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in October 2018,

Noting the ongoing efforts by the World Intellectual Property Organization, under its existing mandate, to establish technology and innovation support centres in over 60 countries, providing access to technological information through patent databases and access to scientific literature through the Access to Research for Development and Innovation programme, the Access to Specialized Patent Information programme and the development of national intellectual property and innovation strategies,

Reaffirming the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063, as well as its 10-year plan of action, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and regional initiatives,

Stressing the importance of inclusiveness within the United Nations development system and that no country and no one is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General,[8]

1. *Reaffirms its commitment*:

(a) To the actions agreed upon by the least developed countries and development partners on science, technology and innovation, as outlined in paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;[9]

(b) To promote and support greater efforts to develop renewable sources of energy, including appropriate technology;

---

[7] Resolution 69/313, annex.

[8] A/66/208, A/68/227 and A/70/276.

[9] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

(c) To support the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means;

(d) To support better coordination and coherence, including the application of best practices in coordination and the sharing of lessons learned among United Nations agencies and international organizations providing technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of science, technology and innovation directed towards development priorities and needs;

2. *Also reaffirms* the commitments that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference of Financing for Development [1] has made in, inter alia, science, technology and innovation, as an important action area for sustainable development;

3. *Further reaffirms* the central role of Governments, with active contributions from stakeholders from the public and private sectors, civil society and research institutions, in creating and supporting an enabling environment for innovation and entrepreneurship and the advancement of science, technology and innovation, including social innovation to support social well-being, in accordance with national priorities;

4. *Recognizes* the current role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant United Nations entities, as well as other relevant organizations, in helping Governments, upon request, to ensure that science, technology and innovation policies are integrated into and are supportive of national development strategies and sustainable development in their countries and that their science, technology and innovation policies and programmes support national development agendas;

5. *Also recognizes* that science, technology and innovation, including information and communications technologies, are essential enablers and drivers of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[2] and of the full participation of developing countries in the global economy;

6. *Underscores* the need to adopt science, technology and innovation strategies as integral elements of national sustainable development strategies that, among other benefits, strengthen evidence based decision-making, help strengthen knowledge-sharing and collaboration and scale up investment in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, and enhance technical, vocational and tertiary education and training;

7. *Recognizes* that full and equal access to and participation in science, technology and innovation for women of all ages is imperative for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, and underlines that addressing barriers to equal access for women and girls to science, technology and innovation requires a systematic, comprehensive, integrated, sustainable, multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach, and in this regard urges Governments to mainstream a gender perspective in legislation, policies and programmes and encourages efforts to mentor, attract and retain women and girls in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and research;

8. *Notes* the importance of facilitating access to and sharing accessible and assistive technologies, through the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and other actions, to advance disability-inclusive development, ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities and promote their empowerment, recognizing that

[2] Resolution 70/1.

persons with disabilities make up an estimated 15 per cent of the world's population;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue to assist the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society[2] and to continue its science, technology and innovation activities, including by sharing best practices;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with relevant partners, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations University, to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies and ensuring that such policies and programmes are supportive of national development agendas, as appropriate, and in this regard looks forward to the broadened framework being developed by the Conference for national science, technology and innovation policy reviews in order to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals as appropriate;

11. *Encourages* the World Intellectual Property Organization to continue to undertake technical support activities, including helping countries to design, develop and implement national intellectual property and innovation strategies aligned with their development strategies;

12. *Welcomes* the establishment and operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, and calls upon Member States and other stakeholders to provide voluntary funding to the trust fund of the Technology Bank so that the it can pursue its objectives in the area of science, technology and innovation for the least developed countries;

13. *Encourages* Governments to strengthen and foster investment in research and development for environmentally sound technologies and to promote the involvement of the business and financial sectors in the development of those technologies, and underscores the need for the international community to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;

14. *Encourages* efforts to increase the availability of data to support the measurement of national innovation systems (such as the existing global innovation indices) and empirical research on innovation and development to assist policymakers in designing and implementing innovation strategies;

15. *Also encourages* enhanced capacity-building support for developing countries in order to generate the use of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, including for African countries, least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and middle-income countries, and further encourages international cooperation, including through technical and financial support, to strengthen the capacity of national statistical authorities and bureaux;

16. *Further encourages* existing arrangements and the further promotion of international, regional, subregional and interregional joint multi-stakeholder research and development projects, as well as training programmes and university-to-university collaborations where feasible, by mobilizing scientific and research

development resources, facilities and equipment, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation;

17. *Encourages* the establishment of innovation demonstration zones and centres in developing countries for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

18. *Emphasizes* that science, technology and innovation are critical in meeting development goals, including sustainable development objectives, and that many developing countries are facing serious challenges in building their national science, technology and innovation base;

19. *Encourages* Member States to explore ways and means of conducting national, regional and international technology assessment and foresight exercises on existing, new and emerging technologies to help evaluate their development potential and mitigate potential negative effects and risk;

20. *Encourages* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to promote, in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development;

21. *Also encourages* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to support developing countries, upon request, in developing policies that increase financial inclusion, deepen the sources of financing and direct investments towards innovations that address the Sustainable Development Goals;

22. *Calls upon* Member States and the United Nations development system, and encourages other stakeholders, as appropriate, to continue to initiate, implement and support measures to improve the level of participation of scientists and engineers from developing countries in international collaborative research, science, technology and innovation projects;

23. *Also calls upon* Member States and the United Nations development system, and encourages other stakeholders, as appropriate, to continue to strengthen their support for the different science, technology and innovation partnerships with developing countries in primary, secondary and higher education, vocational education and continuing education, business opportunities for the private sector, science, technology and innovation infrastructure and science, technology and innovation advice for developing countries;

24. *Welcomes* the launch of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism at the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda,[11] and in this regard welcomes the convening of the first and second annual multi-stakeholder forums on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, held on 6 and 7 June 2016 and on 15 and 16 May 2017 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, as well as the mapping exercise carried out by the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, and calls for voluntary contributions for resources to support the full operationalization of all components of the Mechanism;

25. *Encourages* the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals to further refine and update its mapping of science, technology and innovation activities in the United Nations system to:

(a) Guide further efforts at collaboration and capacity-building;

[11] Ibid., para. 70.

(b) Formulate coherent advice for Member States on aligning national science, technology and innovation frameworks with the 2030 Agenda;

26. *Encourages* the United Nations system to take an active role in forging a closer link with national science advisory bodies to optimally leverage science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals;

27. *Calls upon* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, at the request of national Governments, to support, as appropriate, technical and scientific cooperation and North-South, South-South, triangular, regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology, innovation and knowledge-sharing, on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, including the Technology Facilitation Mechanism;

28. *Encourages* the international community to continue to facilitate, in view of the differences in levels of development among countries, adequate diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge and transfer of, access to and acquisition of technology for developing countries, under fair, transparent and mutually agreed terms, in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare for the benefit of society;

29. *Reiterates its call for* continued collaboration between United Nations entities and other international organizations, civil society and the private sector in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, with a view to putting the potential of information and communications technologies at the service of development through policy research on the digital divide and on new challenges of the information society, as well as technical assistance activities, involving multi-stakeholder partnerships;

30. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to ensure that no country and no one is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and recommendations for future follow-up, including lessons learned in integrating science, technology and innovation policies into national development strategies as well as in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development".

United Nations A/C.2/72/L.7

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
4 October 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 17 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Ecuador:* draft resolution

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1] which states, inter alia, that no State may use or encourage the use of unilateral economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing the international trading system and trade policies for development contained in relevant resolutions, rules and provisions of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization,

Recalling its resolutions 44/215 of 22 December 1989, 46/210 of 20 December 1991, 48/168 of 21 December 1993, 50/96 of 20 December 1995, 52/181 of 18 December 1997, 54/200 of 22 December 1999, 56/179 of 21 December 2001, 58/198 of 23 December 2003, 60/185 of 22 December 2005, 62/183 of 19 December 2007, 64/189 of 21 December 2009, 66/186 of 22 December 2011, 68/200 of 20 December 2013 and 70/185 of 22 December 2015,

Gravely concerned that the use of unilateral coercive economic measures adversely affects the economies and the development efforts of developing countries in particular and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on worldwide efforts to move towards a non-discriminatory and open multilateral trading system,

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Please recycle

Recognizing that such measures constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter, as well as the basic principles of the multilateral trading system,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Urges* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or are inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and that contravene the basic principles of the multilateral trading system;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to condemn and reject the imposition of the use of such measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the imposition of unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

---

[2] A/72/307.

United Nations A/C.2/72/L.8

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 October 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Ecuador:* draft resolution

Oil slick on Lebanese shores

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007, 63/211 of 19 December 2008, 64/195 of 21 December 2009, 65/147 of 20 December 2010, 66/192 of 22 December 2011, 67/201 of 21 December 2012, 68/206 of 20 December 2013, 69/212 of 19 December 2014, 70/194 of 22 December 2015 and 71/218 of 21 December 2016 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,[1] in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[3]

Noting with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of El-Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, extended to the Syrian coastline and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable development, as already highlighted by

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

17-17580 (E) 091017

Please recycle

the General Assembly in its resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147, 66/192, 67/201, 68/206, 69/212, 70/194 and 71/218,

Noting that the Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the lack of any acknowledgement on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

Recalling that, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 71/218, it reiterated its request to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, and recognizing the conclusion of the Secretary-General that this request of the General Assembly has yet to be implemented,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration, and recognizing that further consideration needs to be given to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel,

Acknowledging also the conclusions on measuring and quantifying the environmental damage set out in the report of the Secretary-General,[4]

Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, under its existing mechanism, and expressing concern that to date no contributions have been made to the Trust Fund,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Reiterates*, for the twelfth consecutive year, its deep concern about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese El-Jiyeh electric power plant for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health in the country;

4. *Acknowledges* the conclusions in the report of the Secretary-General, in which he stated that studies show that the value of the damage to Lebanon amounted to 856.4 million United States dollars in 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to urge United Nations bodies and agencies and other relevant organizations involved in the initial assessment of the relevant environmental damage to undertake, within existing resources, a further study, building on, inter alia, the initial work of the World Bank presented in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the

[4] A/72/353.

General Assembly at its sixty-second session,[5] with a view to measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by neighbouring countries;

5. *Reiterates its request* in this regard to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon for the aforementioned damage and to other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill;

6. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

7. *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly and adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at al-Jiyeh electric power plant;

8. *Notes* that in his report the Secretary-General urged Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to intensify their support for Lebanon in this matter, particularly for recovery and rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast, reiterates its invitation to States and the international donor community to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources;

9. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

---

[5] A/62/343.

United Nations A/C.2/72/L.9

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
6 October 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 17 (d)
Macroeconomic policy questions: commodities

Ecuador:* draft resolution

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 59/224 of 22 December 2004, 61/190 of 20 December 2006, 63/207 of 19 December 2008, 64/192 of 21 December 2009, 66/190 of 22 December 2011, 68/203 of 20 December 2013 and 70/191 of 22 December 2015 on commodities,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1] the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted on 16 September 2005[2] and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Recalling implementation target 2.c under Goal 2 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the aim of which is to adopt measures to ensure the

* On behalf on the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] Resolution 60/1.

17-17646 (E) 101017

Please recycle

proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and to facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help to limit extreme food price volatility, and implementation target 9.b under Goal 9 of the 2030 Agenda, the aim of which is to support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities,

Welcoming the Paris Agreement,[3] adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[4] and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling the Sendai Declaration[5] and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,[6]

Noting the ongoing efforts to implement the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted in May 2011 at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[7] the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, adopted in September 2014 at the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States,[8] and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024, adopted in November 2014 at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries,[9] and recognizing the special challenges faced by middle-income countries,

Welcoming the successful conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,

Welcoming also the holding of the one-day informal interactive dialogue on commodity markets in New York on 16 May 2016, from which resulted a set of conclusions and observations aimed at cushioning the adverse impact of excessive commodity price volatility on global sustainable development efforts,

Reaffirming the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063, as well as its first 10-year implementation plan, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and regional initiatives,

Taking note of the targets set out in the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, held in Rome from 16 to 18 November 2009, which reaffirms the pledge to end hunger and poverty,[10]

Noting the High-level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security, supporting the Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge initiative, initiated in 2012, and the twin-track approach enunciated in the updated comprehensive

[3] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.
[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.
[5] Resolution 69/283, annex I.
[6] Ibid., annex II.
[7] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.
[8] Resolution 69/15, annex.
[9] Resolution 69/137, annex II.
[10] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

framework for action produced by the United Nations system High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis in September 2010,

Recalling the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,[11]

Recalling also the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,

Reaffirming its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling that in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda Heads of State and Government expressed concern about the excessive volatility of commodity prices, including for food and agriculture and its consequences for global food security and improved nutrition outcomes, called for the adoption of measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and for the adoption by relevant regulatory bodies of measures to facilitate timely, accurate and transparent access to market information in an effort to ensure that commodity markets appropriately reflect underlying demand and supply changes and to help limit the excessive volatility of commodity prices, noted the Agricultural Market Information System hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and called for the provision of access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets, consistent with sustainable management practices as well as initiatives that add value to outputs from small-scale fishers,

Welcoming the outcome of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,[12] and taking note of decisions and agreed conclusions on commodities adopted by the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies in 2014, 2015 and 2016,

Taking note of the Arusha Declaration and Plan of Action on African Commodities, adopted at the African Union Conference of Ministers of Trade on Commodities, held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 21 to 23 November 2005, and endorsed by the Executive Council of the African Union at its eighth ordinary session, held in Khartoum from 16 to 21 January 2006,[13]

Recalling the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[14] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[15]

Taking note of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development "Commodities and development reports" of 2012 and of 2015, and noting the role

---

[11] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[12] See TD/519/Add.2.

[13] See A/60/693, annex II, decision EX.CL/Dec.253 (VIII).

[14] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[15] Resolution 66/288, annex.

that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has been playing as an institution in looking at the interaction between commodity markets and economic development and in the elaboration of the concept of commodity-dependent developing countries,

Deeply concerned by the fact that many commodity-dependent developing countries continue to be highly vulnerable to price fluctuations, and recognizing the need to continue efforts to diversify economies, as well as to improve the regulation, where appropriate, and the efficiency, responsiveness, functioning and transparency of financial and commodity markets nationally, regionally and internationally in order to address excessive commodity price volatility,

Expressing concern about the adverse impact of the consequences of the world financial and economic crisis, including on development, and evidence of an uneven, fragile and slow recovery, cognizant that the global economy, notwithstanding significant efforts that helped to contain tail risks, improve financial market conditions and stability and sustain recovery, still remains in a challenging phase, with downside risks, including high volatility in global markets, excessive volatility of commodity prices, high unemployment, particularly among young people, unsustainable debt in some countries and widespread fiscal strains, which pose challenges for global economic recovery and reflect the need for additional progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand, and stressing the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date,

Recognizing the adverse impact of excessive price volatility of commodities, especially on women, girls and young people,

Recognizing also that the structural constraints that women face as economic agents, including segmentation in low-value-added or subsistence-oriented work, unequal access to productive resources, limited access to training and skill-building due to gender segmentation in education and labour markets and a lack of resources, as well as the heavy burden of unpaid work, make women and girls especially vulnerable to the adverse impact of excessive price volatility of commodities,

Recognizing further that many developing countries continue to be highly dependent on primary commodities as their principal source of export revenues, employment, income generation and domestic savings and require additional sources of growth to become the driving force of investment, economic growth and social development, including poverty eradication,

Recognizing, in this context, that many developing countries continue to be highly dependent on primary commodities, and recognizing also the challenges and special needs of those countries,

Stressing the critical importance of sustainable and inclusive industrial development for developing countries as a critical source of economic growth, economic diversification and value addition,

Recognizing that uncertainty in global commodity markets reinforces the need to comprehensively deal with the commodity problematique, inter alia, the demand for commodities, supply capacities, commodity revenues and investments in commodity-dependent economies, while taking due account of the diversity of each country's individual situation and needs and the promotion of their sustainable development, and to strengthen the nexus between, inter alia, trade, finance, investment in sustainable agriculture and food systems, energy and industrialization,

Noting the work on consensus-building on commodity-related issues achieved through meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including the multi-year expert meetings on commodities and development, the Global Commodities Forum and the African Oil, Gas and Mines Trade and Finance Conference and Exhibition,

Recognizing the adverse impact of excessive price volatility of commodities on both producer and consumer countries, particularly commodity-dependent developing countries,

Noting the recent and marked reversal in commodity prices and that commodity net export economies may need to adjust to a possibly protracted period of lower export and fiscal revenues,

Noting also the volatility and unpredictability of commodity prices, which have threatened, inter alia, the food security of net importers in the recent past, and noting further that the continuation of this long-term uncertainty and volatility, intensified by recent trends in commodity prices, can have an impact on the capacities of many developing countries, particularly commodity-dependent countries, to continue to implement policies for achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication,

Stressing the importance of policies to address longer-term structural issues, including structural constraints faced by women as economic agents, to diversify commodity economies and to integrate commodity policies into wider development and poverty eradication strategies at all levels,

Noting all relevant voluntary initiatives aimed at improving transparency in commodity markets and mitigating the impact of excessive price volatility,

Underlining the importance of timely, accurate and transparent information in helping to address excessive food price volatility, noting global and regional initiatives, including the Agricultural Market Information System and its Rapid Response Forum, the joint organization data initiative and other regional data platforms and programmes, and urging the participating international organizations, private sector actors and Governments to ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products,

Expressing deep concern at the adverse impact of climate change and extreme weather patterns on access to, and the utilization and prices of, agricultural commodities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on world commodity trends and prospects;[16]

2. *Recognizes* the interlinkage between the adequate and transparent functioning of commodity markets and the capacity of some commodity-dependent developing countries to collect appropriate fiscal revenues from commodity exports and mobilize domestic sources to support their sustainable development, mainly through sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industrialization, decent work and market diversification;

3. *Encourages* support for developing countries, according to their national plans and policies, through technical assistance, to increase their capacity in detecting and averting trade mispricing in their commodities sectors in order to enhance their benefits from those sectors to support sustainable growth and development;

[16] A/72/254.

4. *Reiterates* the need for further efforts to address excessive commodity price volatility, in particular by assisting producers, especially small-scale producers, including women, in accordance with national plans and policies, in managing risk;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to support the efforts of commodity-dependent developing countries to address the factors that create structural barriers to international trade and impede, inter alia, diversification, including tariff and non-tariff barriers, limited access to financial services resulting in scarce resources for investing in the commodity sector, weak infrastructure, particularly regarding both the cost and availability of transportation and storage, and lack of skills in producing and marketing alternative products;

6. *Looks forward* to the convening of the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in Buenos Aires from 10 to 13 December 2017, notes with concern the slow and uneven recovery from the severe economic and financial crisis of 2008, which has resulted in lower global economic growth, depressed agricultural and other commodity prices, rising inequalities, unemployment and significantly slower expansion of international trade in recent years, and acknowledges that international trade can play a role in achieving sustainable, robust and balanced growth for all;

7. *Calls for* a coherent set of policy actions at the national, regional and international levels to address excessive price volatility and support commodity-dependent developing countries in mitigating negative impacts, in particular by facilitating value addition and enhancing their participation in commodity and related product value chains, by supporting large-scale diversification of these economies and by encouraging the use and further development of market-oriented risk management tools, instruments and strategies;

8. *Stresses* the importance of developing and strengthening agricultural policies and strategies that recognize and address women's critical role in food security and improved nutrition outcomes as an integral part of both short- and long-term responses to food insecurity and malnutrition, excessive price volatility and food crises in developing countries;

9. *Recognizes* the potential for innovation, productivity improvements and the promotion of non-traditional exports in most commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly in Africa, and calls for enhanced support by the international community as well as exchanges of experience in these areas within the framework of South-South economic cooperation;

10. *Underscores* the importance of increased investments in infrastructure as a means of promoting agricultural development and enhancing commodity diversification, including value-added production, and trade, and urges the international community to assist commodity-dependent developing countries to mainstream trade as well as sound investment and financial policies as key elements of development strategies, based on national circumstances and development priorities, and to invest in and support research and development of agriculture productivity;

11. *Recognizes* the endorsement of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security[17] by the Committee on World Food Security in 2012;

12. *Also recognizes* the endorsement of the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems[18] by the Committee on World Food Security in 2014;

[17] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CL 144/9 (C 2013/20), appendix D.

13. *Stresses* that technical assistance and capacity-building aimed at improving the commodity export competitiveness of producers are particularly important for developing countries, especially in Africa, and invites donor countries to provide the necessary resources for commodity-specific financial and technical assistance, in particular for human and institutional capacity-building, including gender-responsive measures, as well as infrastructure development of developing countries, with a view to reducing their institutional bottlenecks and transaction costs and enhancing their commodity trade and development in accordance with national development plans;

14. *Also stresses* that the Aid for Trade initiative should aim to help developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to build the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure that they need to assist them to implement and benefit from World Trade Organization agreements and, more broadly, to expand their trade;

15. *Recalls* the agreement to keep under regular review, by the Ministerial Conference and appropriate organs of the World Trade Organization, the impact of the results of the Uruguay Round on the least developed countries as well as on the net food-importing developing countries, with a view to fostering positive measures to enable them to achieve their development objectives, and in this regard calls for the implementation of the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries;

16. *Encourages* developed countries that have not already done so and developing countries declaring themselves in a position to do so to take steps towards the goal of realizing timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005;

17. *Strongly encourages* international financial institutions and development banks to assist developing countries, in particular commodity-dependent developing countries, in managing the effects of excessive price volatility;

18. *Reaffirms* that every State has and shall freely exercise full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activities;

19. *Recognizes* the importance of increasing efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in the management of public and private sector revenues in developed and developing countries derived from all commodities and commodities-related industries, including final processed goods, in support of development;

20. *Notes* the important contributions of the Common Fund for Commodities and other international commodities organizations, and encourages them, in cooperation with the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other relevant bodies, to strengthen their coordination and to identify and implement innovative measures to enable the sustainable contribution of the commodity sector to economic development, including ways to reduce vulnerability to volatility in commodities, as well as to enhance activities in developing countries to improve access to markets and the reliability of supply, enhance diversification and the addition of value, improve the competitiveness of commodities, strengthen the market chain, improve market structures, broaden the export base and ensure the effective participation of all stakeholders, on the basis of a shared understanding of the contribution of commodities to sustainable development;

[18] Ibid., C 2015/20, appendix D.

21. *Stresses* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its partners, in the spirit of inter-agency cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships, within their respective mandates, should continue to engage actively in collaborative research and analysis of the commodity problematique and related capacity- and consensus-building activities, with a view to providing regular analysis and policy advice relevant to the sustainable development of commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly low-income countries;

22. *Emphasizes* the importance of facilitating accession to the World Trade Organization, particularly for commodity-dependent developing countries, in full compliance with its rules;

23. *Underlines* the urgent need for the provision of and access to trade finance to commodity-dependent developing countries, given the tightened access to all types of credit and noting debt sustainability;

24. *Welcomes* the commitment to redouble efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them;

25. *Stresses* that revenues from commodity production and exports remain critical for developing countries, in particular in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, given that developing countries need to mobilize resources in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and that commodity prices have been decreasing since 2011, which has put pressure on government budgets in developing countries, and notes with concern that African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States face particular challenges as lower commodity prices threaten the sustainable growth and the debt positions of such countries;

26. *Decides* to hold a one-off one-day informal interactive dialogue of the General Assembly on commodity markets during the first half of 2019 to review world commodity trends and prospects, particularly in commodity-dependent countries, on a date and in a format to be decided by the President of the General Assembly;

27. *Urges* the United Nations to intensify its support for States in fully implementing the New Urban Agenda, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016;[19]

28. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental, global, regional and subregional organizations, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and all relevant international financial and economic institutions, within their respective mandates, to continue to address the issue of the low industrialization and diversification of the economies of some commodity-dependent developing countries in relation to the capacity of Member States to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030;[20]

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "Commodities".

---

[19] Resolution 71/256, annex.

[20] See resolution 70/1.